

# LABOR CLARION

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No. 1

## PRESIDENT PUTS TEETH IN WAGE LAW

Contracts May Be Terminated Where Prevailing Wage Is Not Paid

The executive order issued by President Hoover stipulating that contracts for the construction of federal public buildings shall include a provision for the payment of the prevailing wage rate, the signing of which was reported in last week's Labor Clarion, will effectively prevent low-wage employers from violating the law on this subject enacted by Congress last year.

Many contractors violated the law directly. They also pretended to obey the law after being ordered to do so by Secretary of Labor Doak, and then violated it indirectly by making employees sign statements that they were paid the prevailing rate when in fact the contractors paid them less. The text of President Hoover's executive order follows:

"In order to effect the purposes of the act entitled 'An act relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1931, it is hereby ordered that in all contracts within the terms of said act there shall be added to the stipulation required by the said act the following stipulations:

"It is expressly understood and agreed that the aforesaid wages shall be paid unconditionally in full not less often than once a week and in lawful money of the United States, to the full amount accrued to each individual at time of payment and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account.

"It is expressly understood and agreed that for the purpose of said act every person, while performing work of a laborer or mechanic on the public work covered by this contract, is to be regarded as employed as a laborer or mechanic by the contractor or subcontractor, regardless of any contractual relationship alleged to exist between the contractor or any subcontractor and such laborer or mechanic.

"It is understood and agreed that the pay rolls of the contractor and all subcontractors and agreements made by the contractor or subcontractor or any other party relating to the employment of laborers or mechanics, or the performance of the work of laborers and mechanics on said buildings, and to the wages or compensation to be paid therefor, are to be open to inspection by the contracting officer at such times as the latter may elect, provided that such inspection shall not interfere with the proper and orderly prosecution of the work, and that a clearly legible statement of the rates payable as aforesaid under this contract shall be posted by the contractor in a prominent and easily accessible place at the site of the work so that such statement may be seen at any time by persons engaged on the work.

"It is further expressly understood and agreed that if it should be found by the contracting officer that any laborer or mechanic employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public work covered by this contract has been, or is being, paid a rate of wages less than the prevailing rate of wages, as aforesaid, the government may, by written notice to the contractor, terminate his

right to proceed with the work, or such part of the work as to which there has been a failure to pay said prevailing wages. In such event, it is understood and agreed that the government may take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise, and that the contractor and his sureties shall be liable to the government for any excess cost occasioned the government thereby.

"This order shall apply to all such contracts for which bids are hereafter invited."

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN SESSION

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor convened on February 2 in the A. F. of L. Headquarters at Washington, D. C. The executive council consists of eleven members.

On February 9 the presidents of the national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. will meet with the council to consider labor's action in the unemployment crisis, as well as the anti-injunction bill, now before the United States Senate, and other labor measures.

### FIGHT ON UNFAIR HARDWARE FIRM

The fight of the printing trades unions against the unfair Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company is bringing results, judging from the many inquiries received by the Labor Clarion and different union headquarters. Friends of organized labor should administer a fitting rebuke to this prosperous concern which seeks to take advantage of the business depression to arbitrarily reduce wages and increase hours of labor, thus adding to the serious unemployment situation.

### COMMISSION WILL INVESTIGATE

Congress has passed the resolution authorizing the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the possibility and practicability of establishing the six-hour day for the employees in the railroad industry.

### DEATH OF WOMAN M. P.

Dr. Marion Phillips, chief woman worker of the British Labor party and member of Parliament for Sunderland, died in London January 23.

## WAGE EARNERS OR WAGE SLAVES?

The Associated Press reported from Washington a few days ago as follows:

"President Hoover moved today to keep contractors on government buildings from paying lower wages than other employers in the same community.

"By an executive order it was decreed that stipulations of the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage scale law shall be written into all public buildings contracts, along with a clause permitting cancellation of the contract if the prevailing wage is not paid.

"Secretary Doak analyzed the new executive order for the House labor committee. He argued against passing new laws, holding the executive order would be satisfactory."

### Order Similar to California Law

This executive order of the President is in line with the public works wage rate act of 1931 and the public works alien employment act of 1931 of the State of California, now under attack in the Supreme Court in the case of City of Pasadena vs. J. W. Charleville, city manager of the City of Pasadena. In that case the City of Pasadena, through its city attorney, assisted by the city attorneys of fourteen municipalities, is petitioning for a writ of mandate to compel the city manager to sign a contract for the erection of a fence around a municipal reservoir, which he has refused to sign for the reason that said contract fails to comply with said two laws.

The great array of city attorneys appearing in said case claim that both acts are unconstitutional on account of the uncertainty of the term "prevailing wage," which, according to these very learned attorneys, cannot be ascertained with any certainty. Also it is claimed that it might happen that on four different street corners four public

buildings might be in course of construction by four different boards of public works, for which each might find a different rate of prevailing wages. In one of the numerous briefs submitted by counsel the following words are actually used as a serious argument:

"It is just the same as if the Legislature required a prevailing rate for materials such as lumber, cement, etc., and penalized the purchaser at less than the declared price."

The California State Federation of Labor appeared in said case by attorneys Carl W. Mueller, H. W. Hutton and Albert Michelson, old friends of labor, who volunteered their services and submitted an excellent brief to the Supreme Court in defense of the constitutionality of both laws.

In reply to the arguments of the city attorneys the brief of the California State Federation of Labor is in part as follows:

"This is the old slavery argument, used before the civil war, classifying human beings, living souls, citizens of our state, together in the same class with pieces of lumber.

"But we are now living in another century, where humanitarian legislation has progressed to the point that the legislatures of all the states have passed laws for the protection of even dumb animals and have declared that even such animals are entitled to greater consideration and protection than a mere piece of lumber."

We are certain that the Supreme Court of the State of California will, by its decision in this case, hold with the President of the United States in declaring that wages shall not be reduced, and that the purchasing power of labor shall not be reduced, in order that the present depression shall come to an end as soon as possible.—California State Federation of Labor.



## BEGIN WAR AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

The first gun in the American Legion's war against unemployment and the causes of depression in the West will be fired in San Francisco Tuesday, February 9, at a Pacific regional meeting of the organization's National Employment Commission. The meeting will be held at the Hotel St. Francis, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and continuing throughout the day. Invitations are being extended to outstanding leaders of finance, labor, industry and transportation in six Western states to attend the meeting and co-operate with the Legion in relieving unemployment conditions.

Harold L. Plummer, national vice-commander of the Legion, and state commanders and adjutants from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and California will be present. John R. Quinn of Los Angeles, past national commander of the Legion, will preside.

"Employment of one million unemployed in the next two months is the goal of the American Legion," said Van Hogan, California commander, in making the announcement of the regional meeting. "The program of the Legion is nation-wide in scope and is not only confined to veterans but to every citizen out of work. Already two regional meetings have been held in Eastern territory and the results have been most gratifying.

"An increase of 10 per cent in employees by every employer is one of the principal objectives of the Legion's drive. Many corporations can well afford this increase out of their surplus, and others with diminished surpluses or frozen credit can make a 10 per cent increase in the number of men actually employed by a spread of work through the six-hour day with six-hour pay."

"The American Federation of Labor, the Association of National Advertisers, religious leaders and hundreds of American organizations and businesses are backing the Legion's program to turn a million idle workers into wage earners, for they know that it is the first step in restoring public confidence, the resumption of normal buying and a consequent quickening of all branches of trade and industry. This is the biggest job the Legion has ever tackled and it is being attacked with the same vigor as its members, when in the service, attacked the German lines."

The American Federation of Labor has joined with the American Legion, the Association of National Advertisers and a score of other national organizations to conduct the nation-wide movement to secure employment for a million wage earners now unemployed and to carry on a campaign for a sustained program for the re-establishment of public confidence and normal buying, the labor press is informed by Matthew Woll, representing the American Federation of Labor.

### MILLION IDLE IN ILLINOIS

The number of unemployed in Illinois now is estimated at more than 1,000,000 by the state department of labor. In Chicago alone, the number of able-bodied men and women without full-time jobs stands at 625,000, or 40 per cent of the workers in the city. The number of unemployed in the rest of the state is fixed at over 400,000 by the department. The figures were given to the governor's commission on unemployment.

### HIS AIM WILL IMPROVE

The young man in the flat beneath  
Takes lessons on the clarinet.  
We've missed him four times up to date  
But we'll "get" that critter yet.  
—Buffalo "Evening News."

### ANTI-COMMUNIST LEGISLATION

Two bills have been introduced in the present session of Congress bearing upon the activities of communists in this country. One of them, House Bill 5659, introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, authorizes the Department of Justice to investigate the revolutionary activities and propaganda of the communists in this country. The other, House Bill 1967, introduced by Representative Carl A. Bachmann, of West Virginia, empowers the Immigration Bureau to prevent the admission of communists into the United States and provides for the immediate deportation of all alien communists.

### EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

In his report to the Department of Labor on employment conditions in the San Francisco district during December, Walter G. Mathewson, California director of the United States employment service, says: "Work progressed on several large construction projects in this district; however, a surplus of building trades men and laborers still prevailed. In San Francisco, building to the value of \$6,250,000 was reported under way, while 412 permits issued during December amounted to \$485,089. Construction continued on a \$552,000 bridge. Preliminary work in the form of land borings, to cost \$18,500, preceded the construction of the \$75,000,000 bridge that will span San Francisco Bay. Employment in iron and steel plants, oil refineries, textile factories, shipyards, and automobile factories remained at a low level, with a noticeable surplus of workers in these trades. A flour mill at Vallejo operated at capacity on a twenty-four hour daily schedule."

### How Senate Committee Voted On Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill

Labor's anti-injunction bill, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, is now on the Senate calendar. Early consideration of the bill is expected.

The committee approval of the bill, which was introduced by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, chairman of the committee, marks a big step forward in labor's long fight for federal anti-injunction legislation. On one pretext or another, action on anti-injunction legislation has been delayed for years. Now it appears certain that Congress must put itself on record on the issue.

The vote to approve the Norris bill was eleven to five, the vote being as follows:

For: Chairman Norris and Senators Borah, Idaho; Robinson, Indiana; Blaine, Wisconsin; Schall, Minnesota; Ashurst, Arizona; Walsh, Montana; Dill, Washington; Bratton, New Mexico; Black, Alabama; Neely, West Virginia.

Against: Waterman, Colorado; Hastings, Delaware; Hebert, Rhode Island; Austin, Vermont, and King, Utah.

The bill states a public policy of the government towards labor, outlawing the "yellow dog" contract forbidding workers to join unions. It guarantees to individuals "full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives" to negotiate with employers regarding terms of employment. In general the bill would prohibit the use of injunctions to interfere with these prerogatives.

No injunction could be issued unless the complainant was menaced by "irreparable damage" to property under conditions in which no other police or legal protection could be had.

### Committee Reports Favorably On Unemployment Relief Bill

A favorable report on the bill jointly introduced by Senators La Follette of Wisconsin and Costigan of Colorado to provide federal aid for the unemployed was ordered January 21 by the Senate Committee on Manufactures. The action was taken by a vote of six to two.

The bill was drafted following the hearings on two individual bills sponsored by the two Senators.

It authorizes an appropriation of \$375,000,000, no more than \$125,000,000 of which is to be spent during the current fiscal year. It sets up a federal emergency relief board, including the chief of the children's bureau in the Department of Labor, and charging the children's bureau chief with the administration of the act. Funds are to be allocated to the states on a population basis through state agencies to be created for co-operation with the federal board.



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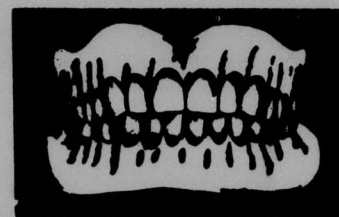
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## GORMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE

A sensational story from Chicago, under the byline of Joseph H. Wise of the International Labor News Service, tells of a plot to murder Patrick Gorman, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, while engaged in work for his organization in Long Beach, Calif., about a month ago. The plot was divulged in an interview with Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the organization, who had just returned to Chicago from Los Angeles, and who also had been marked for death, according to the story told the correspondent.

It appears that a man who had been forced to resign as secretary of a local union in southern California, and who was said to be a professional spy and strike-breaker, who had wormed himself into the confidence of the union members at the instigation of Los Angeles "open shop" interests, is charged with being the engineer of the plot.

### Gorman Advised to Leave

President Gorman, according to the story, was called to the phone at the Alexander Hotel in Los Angeles and informed that Secretary Lane had bought a railroad ticket to Chicago, and the voice asked if he (Gorman) did not believe it would be good policy also to buy a ticket.

"President Gorman," continues the story, "informed Secretary Lane of receipt of the anonymous message, and Lane made a trip to the hotel lobby. In the lobby were a gang of hired killers seated in strategic positions. Gorman and Lane, accompanied by the traitor, left the hotel and went to a restaurant. The mobsters trailed and peered in at the windows as the three men sat eating. Drawn up at the curb was a high-powered car and in it sat two of the would-be killers."

### Details of Alleged Plot

The would-be murderer tried to induce Gorman and Lane to make an automobile trip from Los Angeles to Long Beach, and had been urging this all day. It was the apparent purpose to put the two international union officers "on the spot" at some point along the lonely highway that night. The setup was so crude and raw, however, that the plot was sensed and the danger avoided.

The former secretary had "sold himself" to the members of the Long Beach union largely on his claim of knowing Lane personally. He said that he had been in strikes with him, but when the letters came from the coast telling Lane of this, he could not recall the man, but thought he might be someone he had forgotten with the passing of the years.

### Lane's Suspicions Saved Them

"I knew he was a faker the moment I laid eyes on him, and he knew that I was onto him without me saying a word. I had never seen the man before in my life and he had a hang-dog appearance that gave him away," said Lane.

President Patrick Gorman, who has been in San Francisco for several days, and who addressed the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night on the settlement of differences with California Butcher unions, confirmed the story in all its details, but did not discuss it further. He stated he would leave for Chicago Thursday (yesterday).

## EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

The January, 1932, issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin released January 15 by T. A. Reardon, state labor commissioner, shows that the same 1144 representative manufacturing establishments which employed 150,258 workers in December, 1930, employed only 123,019 workers in December, 1931, a decrease of 27,239, or 18.1 per cent. The total amount of weekly payrolls for these establishments was \$4,300,909 in December, 1930, and \$3,126,289 in December, 1931, a decrease

## A MENACE TO ALL

The outstanding problem of the country in checking and overcoming the depression is to stem and stop the tide of wage and salary slashing that is rampant, and promising to develop into the proportions of an ocean wave. It is a threat to the comfort and well-being of the whole people.—I. L. N. S.

of \$1,174,620, or 27.3 per cent. The average weekly earnings of factory employees were \$28.62 in December, 1930, and \$25.41 in December, 1931, a decrease of \$3.21, or 11.2 per cent.

The decrease in employment in Los Angeles County in December, 1931, as compared with December, 1930, was 17.7 per cent; while during the same period, employment decreased 15 per cent in San Francisco County. Total weekly payrolls declined 27.9 per cent in Los Angeles County in December, 1931, as compared with December, 1930, and in San Francisco County the corresponding decrease in total weekly payrolls was 24 per cent. Average weekly earnings declined 12.5 per cent in Los Angeles County and 10.6 per cent in San Francisco County.

## SAILORS' WAGES REDUCED

Under an agreement with the National Maritime Board, the wages of sailors, firemen and members of the catering departments in British merchant vessels have been reduced.

## ROADS WIN WAGE CUT

According to the terms of an agreement reached at Chicago last Monday between the representatives of nearly two million railroad workers and the executives of more than two hundred railroads a flat 10 per cent deduction from each railroad worker's pay check from February 1, 1932, until January 31, 1933, when the agreement automatically terminates. The railroads expect to save about \$215,000,000, making the reduction apply to unorganized employees as well as the brotherhood and union men.

"It was a momentous occasion, widely heralded as a possible spur to renewed business activity, as the men whose wages are protected by contract capitulated to the arguments of their employers," says an Associated Press report, which continues: "In addition to the immediate importance as a relief measure to the stricken industry it marked an entirely new phase in the relationship between railway capital and labor.

"For the first time, on a nation-wide scale, presidents of railroads and heads of labor organizations sat at a conference table and proceeded amicably and unhurriedly to work out a solution to their problems.

"The labor delegation tried to have a definite standard set for the stabilization of employment. It sought to bargain for a 6½ per cent reduction and it made a half-hearted attempt to start a joint study of the six-hour day.

"A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, announced that sixteen officers, including himself, and 110 general chairmen of the brotherhood have decided to take a voluntary 10 per cent reduction in salaries."

### A Different Story

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., February 1, says the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and its 350 engineers have entered into a one-year contract fixing a maximum monthly wage of \$300 for regular locomotive drivers and a minimum of \$200 for those on the "extra board." The road was not a party to the Chicago 10 per cent wage reduction agreement.

## A SUCCESSFUL COLONY

Of the many "colonies," based in varying degrees upon the idea of co-operative economic effort, which have been attempted in this country, one of the few still on the map is the Llano Del Rio Co-operative Colony, now at Newllano, Louisiana, says W. I. Newman in an I. L. N. S. release.

There are some who will remember Job Hariman of Los Angeles and his various efforts towards a socialized humanity. This colony began its history under his inspiration and leadership, amid the various discouragements of the soil and the people of California. Later it was moved from the Antelope Valley—an offshoot of the Mohave Desert—to its present location in Louisiana, near Leesville, in the western tier of counties and about sixty-five miles north of Lake Charles.

The human factors seemed to have brought about the customary amount of friction, but one group which came in from Texas seemed to be perhaps a little more human than usual. At last they were persuaded, at some sacrifice, to move out; and the colony settled down to search for a permanent basis, and some kind of a method which would enable those who had made the beginnings to form some more timely judgment as to future prospective members. Out of this came the idea of a probationary membership—a sort of "trial marriage." And with this principle and practice the colony has been held together.

Today, in the midst of what seems to be a process of social disintegration going on all over the world, the little Llano colony is able to feed, house and clothe its people. It has quite an equipment, for agriculture, lumber, brickmaking, canning, fruit-raising—enough to assure the community of the necessities of modern life. With these essentials provided for, its members undertake to organize the educational and cultural side of their life and that of their children. Music, art, literature, athletic games, find their places in lives having enough leisure to learn the meaning of "living like humans."

Folks who "don't fit" elsewhere in the world may not find it easy to adapt themselves to this new conception of life and labor. But if they can qualify initially the success of the colony up to this time is quite a justification of the wisdom and capacity of those who have so far determined its policy.

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## LABOR'S BATTLE OF THE MARNE

At the inception of the world war Germany's hosts annihilated all opposition in a well-planned march on Paris until the goal was almost reached. Then, at the River Marne, a marvelous thing happened. Every Frenchman was ordered to make a stand and die at his post rather than retreat. The fact that the German commander had outstripped his reserves enabled "Papa" Joffre to halt the invasion and inflict a defeat on the Teutons which overturned their plans; and it is generally admitted that, although the fighting continued for four years, the turning point of the great conflict was the battle of the Marne.

Labor finds itself in a position analogous to that of the French and allied forces in 1914. Ever since the depression started there has been a consistent effort on the part of capitalists, and especially the great bankers, to force a reduction of wages on the workers of the country. It was successfully resisted for some time, but gradually the pressure brought to bear upon employers had its effect, and since the great steel trust succeeded in putting a wage reduction into effect without resistance the movement has been gaining momentum, until now it seems as though the improved standard of living gained by the organized workers after years of intense struggle will be lost. The success of the railroads in winning a decrease in wages which will transfer to the pockets of the security holders more than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars has added impetus to the movement, which has been reflected in San Francisco by numerous similar demands, the latest of which was that made on the Teamsters' Union for a reduction of 10 per cent. That these demands will be resisted there is no doubt, and that organized labor must and will stand solidly behind their fellows, so cold-bloodedly attacked, goes without saying.

Perhaps this will prove to be labor's battle of the Marne, and it will be decreed that the forces of rapacity and greed shall be halted in their economically unsound and misguided efforts to reduce labor to its pre-war inadequate wage status.

Having gained a substantial reduction in wages, the building contractors of Santa Barbara have filed a demand that fourteen working rules of the unions be revised. They probably believe in Mr. Dooley's definition of the employer's concept of a union—no dues, no rules, and a few members.

I believe that at whatever cost America should be just to other peoples and treat other peoples as she demands that they should treat her.—Woodrow Wilson.

## UNITY OF ACTION DEMANDED

The world has been brought to a realization of the need for united action in world affairs by the tragedy staged in China in the last few weeks. So long as the powers were not united as to their attitude on Japanese aggressions the wily Nipponese gradually advanced step by step, waiting after each action to watch the reaction of the foreign nations and, seeing no serious obstacles in the way, launching a new offensive. Not until Great Britain and Italy had joined in the protests made by the United States was there any disposition on the part of Japan to halt its aggressions or even to discuss the probity of its activities.

A general war may be averted in China, but it will require statesmanship of the highest order to prevent another world catastrophe.

In the face of such situations, how can the isolationists maintain their attitude of aloofness from world affairs? In times of peace it is easy to urge that the United States should refrain from "entangling alliances," whatever interpretation may be put upon that term in these modern times of close association with every corner of the globe. But when the war madness breaks out, however remote the scene, we realize that our interests demand that they be taken care of. And it is not a matter of mere dollars.

## CRITICISM OF RED CROSS

The letter of Arthur Samuel Howe in the last issue of the Labor Clarion, in which he quotes from "The New Republic" detailed instances in which the Red Cross "has served as the tool of the (mine) operators," deserves attention not only because it brings out into the open a discussion which has been smoldering for some time, but because it is the well considered contribution of an earnest and loyal union member to a subject which demands the impartial judgment of those who recognize the useful activities which the Red Cross has sponsored heretofore wherever suffering and misery have called for relief.

John Barton Payne, the head of the Red Cross, made it plain some months ago that the funds of the organization could not be used in a manner such as would lead to the implication that they were "strike benefits." This may be admitted, because the funds are contributed by all classes of citizens, and probably the larger part by the employing class. It follows that they should not be used to break down strikes and defeat the efforts of the workers to better their own conditions. This appears to have been done, according to the instances cited, and as yet undisputed.

The destitution resulting from unemployment in the coal regions due to the business depression and that resulting from lack of work due to strikes against starvation wages seems to be so intermingled that it is impossible to exercise discrimination. However, hungry and naked children, whatever their origin or environment, call for immediate relief, and the lack of this relief is a reflection on the Red Cross which it will be difficult to explain.

The miners' unions, as stated by President Lewis, and organized labor generally, have contributed millions of dollars to the Red Cross. If it has failed them in their hour of need it is natural that resentment will be aroused.

An investigation of the facts given publicity by the "New Republic" should be made by the American Federation of Labor, and if they are established, and if the acts of the agents of the Red Cross are not repudiated by that body, the suggestion of Mr. Howe that "members of unions be urged not to contribute to Red Cross funds" should be adopted.

## CONGRESSMEN DEVELOP HYSTERIA

The campaign against communism is likely to develop grave consequences if press reports of

the utterances of public men are to be taken at face value. For instance, at an anti-communist convention in New York recently Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York, in urging greater repression of communists, said there were between five and six hundred thousand communists in the United States, and pleaded for the passage of his bill authorizing the Department of Justice to make an "investigation of what he alleged to be revolutionary activities in the United States." He said about two-thirds of the communists were aliens.

Congressman Bachmann of West Virginia, however, had a suggestion which probably is unique in American political discussion. He urged that "communists be barred from ballots in elections, and that the communist press be restricted."

If anything be needed in these distressing times to encourage and increase the adherents of revolutionary doctrines it is to adopt the suggestions of these two congressmen. Set the Department of Justice to hounding them, deprive them of the ballot, and put a gag on the radical press, and in no time at all the number of communists will equal the fantastic estimate of Congressman Fish. Communism thrives on injustice, and the more rights are denied them the louder and more insistent will be their demands for the putting into effect of their program.

There is one sure cure for communism—and that is to give every worker a job at good wages. It is a propitious time for the spread of revolutionary doctrines and securing adherents to communism when eight million men are jobless.

## WHAT CAUSED DEPRESSION

The real cause of our economic debacle is dishonesty—conscious or unconscious. Employers or investors who took advantage of their position to protect their interests at the expense of others—declaring high dividends and stock dividends and leaving the workers' incomes insecure and low, those who hoped to make fortunes by speculation, those who did not give honest service, have all contributed to our present economic unrest.—William Green.

## AMERICA REBELS

There is a final note of futility to the following poem, reprinted from the "Commonwealth College Fortnightly," that should be somewhat discouraging to our radical friends. It is from the pen of Agnes Cunningham:

"We send our great songs  
of rebellion  
and our voices roll  
like thunder  
down the shafts  
of mines.

"We hurl our mighty shouts  
of wrath and hate  
and the awful echo  
trembles across  
a million  
farms.

"We scream our burning threats  
that rock the walls  
of sweat shops  
and rattle the windows  
of factories  
—threats of guns  
and blood and  
demolition.

"And the swelling chaos  
of our mingled cries  
rises above the throne of  
Capitalism, hovers—  
and falls.

"Do I hear a sigh?  
the monarch asks."



## COMMENT ON THE NEWS

One of the most asinine displays of judicial temperament that has been heard of since the war hysteria abated was given in a local court last week. Men were sentenced to jail terms for refusing to salute the flag. According to one newspaper account a man was jailed for approving the refusal of the prisoners to comply with the command of the court. The fact that the culprits were communists in no way excuses such officiousness on the part of public servants, whether judicial or police. Respect for the flag is not engendered by acts of petty tyranny and childish desire to impose penalties. It would be of interest to know under what statute the learned judge acted.

\* \* \*

The Republican National Committee clippingsheet recently carried a statement that the recent unemployment marches on Washington had their inception in politics and not in economics. "Any child should know," said the statement, "that the first one was inspired by Communist agitators and the second one had its genesis in the activities of a powerful political figure opposed to President Hoover." It is a pity the committee didn't name the "powerful political figure."

\* \* \*

To require employers to pay a dismissal wage is a step toward establishing job security, says G. T. Schwenning in the "American Federationist." Legal provisions fixing payment and length of time notice to discharged persons have been enacted in seventeen countries. The length of time notices range from six days to two years, while the dismissal payments vary from two weeks to twenty months' regular earnings.

\* \* \*

"Abraham Lincoln would be scorned if he appeared on the University of California campus because of the undue emphasis laid by fraternities on wealth, athletic ability and personal appearance," says President Sproule. He approves the fraternities but condemns their tendencies. There is a splendid opportunity for someone to begin the job of injecting a semblance of democracy into an institution which is established as a heritage of all the people and supported by the people's money.

\* \* \*

A speaker addressing a Chamber of Commerce meeting at Porterville recently is reported to have said, "There are no bread lines in the country." This is true, as a destitute man is usually attracted to the city, where organized effort to relieve the unfortunate exists. The cities bear the brunt of the relief expenditures, which goes to disprove the contention of President Hoover and others that unemployment relief is a local problem. In the case of the Pacific Coast and Southern states, which attract the indigent of the entire country in winter because of mild climatic conditions, emphasis is given to the contention that the problem not only is not a local one, but that it is one for the federal government to solve.

\* \* \*

Speaking before the Rotary Club at Davis on January 25, V. S. McClatchy, secretary of the Joint Immigration Committee, called attention to the recent tragic occurrences in Honolulu as an indication of the results certain in time to follow the introduction for permanent settlement of unsimilable colored races. Hawaii has developed a population two-thirds Asiatic and about one-sixth white, in which males outnumber females by 50 per cent, with a large half caste element possessing full political rights, whose members have absorbed the principles of social equality and equal opportunity, but find themselves denied both in practice. Intense racial antagonism naturally follows. He declared that the only logical, non-dis-

criminatory and effective defense against the development of similar conditions in continental United States is to maintain inviolate the law excluding all those not eligible for our citizenship.

\* \* \*

As an indication that sanity is still in the saddle in some employers' organizations comes a report from Spokane, Wash., to the effect that the Pacific Northwest branch of the General Contractors of America has adopted resolutions condemning the practice of wage-cutting. "Wrongfully taking advantage of the present regrettable business conditions, some contractors have reduced wages of their employees and by such oppressive acts have taken themselves outside the pale of commendatory relations as employers," said one of the resolutions considered. Local building contractors might well take heed of this mild reproof.

\* \* \*

In hearings on the federal prevailing wage rate law held by the House of Representatives Committee on Labor William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, criticized the government's conception of a "responsible" bidder on government contracts and urged the extension of the law to a larger number of government undertakings. "In fact, we think the government ought to set a standard. It ought to really be a sort of a model employer, one that would emphasize human considerations rather than to constantly enlarge upon the commercial features of it," said Mr. Green.

\* \* \*

The theory of the "living wage" people is that the surplus belongs of right to those who own and control industry. Labor does not subscribe to this theory. Labor's policy declares that a large and ever larger portion of this surplus shall go to the workers in wages, and that the amount shall not be determined in the least by what it costs the workers to live. A living was what the slave owners gave their slave workers. Labor has passed beyond the slave status. Living-wage employers and economists are still dominated by the slave conception. They should modernize their viewpoint.

\* \* \*

R. M. Farrar, described as a leading banker of Houston, Texas, is quoted as advocating, among other things, a minimum wage of \$5 per day for every adult worker, limiting of profits of all corporations to 8 per cent, Uncle Sam to be the only banker, in connection with the post office department and heavy taxing of American wealth used in building factories in foreign countries. As the Houston "Labor Messenger" remarks in commenting on points made by Mr. Farrar, they are the expression of a courageous mind, of one not afraid to advance ideas for the welfare of the country.

\* \* \*

A Federated Press staff writer calls attention to the fact that only two-thirds as many workers were connected with the iron and steel industry in October 1931, as were connected with it in 1926, and their pay envelopes contained only 38.3 per cent as much pay as did those of the workers in 1926, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The workers' nominal gains in wage rates, shown in the bureau's latest study of wages and hours in the iron and steel industry, the results from which are now appearing in the bureau's Monthly Labor Review, were wiped out by a wage cut before the government had officially announced them.

\* \* \*

A firm stand is being taken by American Legion posts in California against lowering the bars on the admission of Japanese to this country by quota, according to Warren H. Atherton, chairman of the organization's Americanism commission. Resolutions are being passed by the posts urging senators and congressmen to oppose any effort to grant quota to the Japanese or any other race ineligible for citizenship.

## CHERRY TREE

The human race, as has been said before, is about the funniest thing on earth. While big cities face bankruptcy bankers are called in to advise them on how to escape—at so much per advice. Meanwhile the banks set the cities an astounding example by failing head over heels.

Cities may go broke, but they have recuperative powers unknown to banks. South Carolina has just gone in for bank failures in a big way. On January 2 forty-four banks went to glory in that state. "A great New Year's gift," the people muttered, sardonically. Forty-four banks went bust—all of them in a chain.

\* \* \*

The Pittsburgh and Chicago spectacles will not be forgotten by the people of those cities for many a year, and South Carolina will have her memories equally long.

No matter how bad a wreck the bankers make it seems possible for them to continue the same old pose.

They wear the mantle of wise men and go their way, adorned in rainment that no longer fits, if it ever did.

The people are a credulous lot. At least up to a point.

There is talk of running Banker Dawes for vice-president!

Meanwhile the cities have got into financial deep waters by policies of extension of function without remuneration.

\* \* \*

Like the federal government, many of the cities have taken on one new "service" after another, out of which no revenue is derived, and for which the people, having had their fill, are unwilling to pay.

We are a dreaming people, at times an audacious people, but much of the time a people given to self-deception.

We observe the Democrats making a battle cry out of the phrase, "Hee haw, we're coming back," and ignoring the poverty of issue back of it we smile at its bland and child-like assurance.

Well, elections are won and lost on issues no more indicative of philosophy or program. Harding won on "Back to normalcy," though neither he nor anyone else knew just what it meant. Mostly folks thought it meant surcease from struggle, but it didn't work out that way.

\* \* \*

The bankers win on just about such a platform as the Democratic "Hee haw." They play a game that is a mystery to most folks and, like the lawyers and the doctors, they disabuse no one's mind. If folks like to gaze in awe upon mysteries, let them gaze.

No circus ever tore the veil from its side shows. Houdini never gave up the secrets of his tricks. Some day, but not for a long time, something will be done about the power of bankers.

It's a racket—a frock-coated racket—in which a lot of small bankers pay almost as high a price as do the folks who make up what is poetically called the rank and file.

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In order to keep my Tailors busy I will reduce my entire stock of SUITS AND OVERCOATS to the following Prices:  
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## WINTER UNEMPLOYMENT

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following report regarding the unprecedented unemployment crisis based on reports received from affiliated organizations:

"With city relief breaking down, with private charity totally unable to meet the needs of the unemployed, we are now face to face with an unprecedented unemployment crisis. Our reports from trade unions show that as usual there has been a sharp increase in the number out of work since December; the weighted figures are: 21.8 per cent out of work in December, 23.1 per cent at the first of January.

"Ever since October unemployment has been rising rapidly. Winter lay-offs on farms have cost the jobs of about 1,250,000 wage earners, and some 1,100,000 more have been laid off in industry and salaried positions. The army of unemployed has risen to 8,300,000 (approximately) at the first of January.

"January and February are usually peak months of unemployment, but relief needs will continue at unprecedented levels throughout 1932. With relief provision totally inadequate for even the winter months, we must look ahead now to the needs of the year. Only thus can we prevent a fearful toll of human wreckage. A conservative estimate places the probable unemployment for 1932 between six and seven millions as an average. It will cost between \$3,500,000,000 and \$5,700,000,000 to feed, clothe and house the unemployed even at bare subsistence levels.

"Already we are hearing from bankrupt cities and towns reports of unprecedented suffering they cannot meet. Some are not even paying their school teachers. Community chests, after a valiant effort to collect funds from private sources, report their funds inadequate; the need is four times that of 1928, their funds only 25 per cent more. Isolated industrial sections outside the cities—coal fields, textile mill villages—have no resources outside their industry to cope with their problem. Even large cities are not meeting their relief needs. Thus the responsibility of caring for those out of work is thrown back on their relatives, friends and neighbors, who can least afford to give of their own meager incomes. This burden, added to wage cuts and part time work, reduces our living standards to the point of poverty in millions of homes.

"Only one agency can meet the relief problem now that all other resources have been proved inadequate—the federal government. By taxation it can distribute the burden of this year where it can be borne with least injury to our citizenship.

"Our unemployment reports show 62 per cent out of work in buildings, 42 per cent in clothing

and textiles and other manufactures; 47 per cent in water transportation and 51 per cent among musicians. Nineteen cities report an increase in unemployment since December, and part time work is running high with 19 per cent who report short schedule.

"Trade union figures follow:

	Total All Trades†	Total Building Trades	Total Metal Trades	Total Printing Trades	Total All Other Trades
1931					
January .....	19.8	51	28	10	19
February .....	19.0	52	29	10	17
March .....	18.1	52	27	11	16
April .....	17.6	50	29	12	16
May .....	17.1	48	28	11	15
June .....	18.2	48	31	12	16
July .....	18.8	50	32	13	17
August .....	19.2	51	30	14	16
September .....	19.4	52	31	14	16
October .....	19.5	53	31	14	16
November .....	20.1	54	32	15	18
December .....	21.8	59	35	15	20
1932					
January .....	23.1*	62*	33*	17*	21*

\* Preliminary.  
† Weighted.

## EQUALIZATION OF WAGES

A thousand jobs have been offered to unemployed men willing to scab by the Coal Merchants' Association of New York in an advertisement printed in many New York newspapers. The ad followed the refusal of workers in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablen and Helpers and the Coal Handlers' Union to accept a wage cut. James J. Dawson of the Brotherhood said: "The bosses claim that 90 out of 100 men in other lines receive less than these workers and ask, 'Is this fair?' Workers answer it isn't but that the solution lies in raising the pay of the 90 rather than further reducing that of the 10."

## CANADA IS OPTIMISTIC

"The great storm of depression would appear, so far as Canada is concerned, to have fairly well blown itself out," says an official handbook of the Dominion Government in discussing the prospects for 1932.

## Threatened Shut-Down on Hetch Hetchy Water Project

The workers on the Hetch Hetchy project have been confronted with a situation wherein, if work is to be continued, funds must be furnished from some source, which may entail a possible cut in wages.

After a strenuous effort on the part of the Public Utilities Commission to find a market for bonds already voted and ready to be delivered, it has been found that the state of the market prevents the bankers from handling them without loss.

City bonds may not be sold at less than par, and as the market price of these securities is around 97 it is impossible to dispose of them through the usual channels.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion has been approved by the workmen, it is said, that the men employed on the project be paid off with these depreciated bonds. This will mean a substantial decrease in wages. But the laying off of 1500 men and the shut-down of work on this important public necessity is of such serious moment that there is a possibility that work may be continued on this basis.

The fact that even though work be discontinued there will be a daily cost of \$5000 to the taxpayers to maintain the works without deterioration will be an incentive to use every means possible to provide the necessary funds to continue the work.

## Campaign Is Opened to Provide Warm Clothing for the Needy

San Francisco is meeting the food and shelter needs of thousands. Nevertheless, food is not enough for men who must tramp the streets looking for jobs, girls whose only hope of securing an office position ebbs day by day as the draggled suit and drooping hat reveal poverty, for boys and girls who leave school and join the weary army of job hunters rather than endure the covert glances of their classmates at clothes too dilapidated to even "pass in a crowd."

To meet this need, the "co-operative clothing campaign," sponsored by the Citizens' Relief Committee and the Community Chest, was launched February 1, and continues through February 10.

Mrs. M. C. Sloss, chairman of the campaign, has secured the city-wide co-operation of clubs, fraternal organizations, schools and churches to insure the success of the clothing drive. Clothing and bedding as it is collected is taken to the Jesse Lilienthal School, where it is sorted, fumigated and mended. Work is given to unemployed women who reline coats, make quilts and renovate garments. Men are given work in the tailor shop and in the distribution of clothing.

Women are given three weeks' groceries for five days' work; and men work one week for three weeks' groceries. Groceries are supplied through the Associated Charities, providing nourishing and varied food for children as well as for adults in families needing food.

Deliver clothing or bedding at the nearest fire house or at the Jesse Lilienthal School; or telephone Fillmore 1503 and your bundle will be called for.

Griggs—I've never met your wife. She's a blonde, isn't she? Briggs—I'm not sure. She's visiting a beautician this afternoon.—"Answers."

## MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Also Ladies' Plain Dresses (silk or wool), or Ladies' Plain Wool Coats  
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## SALARY ORDINANCE TEST

The Governmental Bureau of Research has filed a complaint in intervention in the test suit brought by a boilermaker employed by the fire department at the corporation yard. The suit was brought to compel the controller to approve the pay roll for two weeks' compensation, payable January 15, for work done at the new monthly rate for per diem men established by the salary ordinance adopted by the Board of Supervisors a few days prior to the taking effect of the new charter, and in the making of which the Bureau of Governmental Research took part through its expert adviser, Mr. Nannery.

The case was argued last Wednesday afternoon before Superior Judge Cabaniss, the boilermaker's side being argued by Attorney John Daley, the controller's side by City Attorney O'Toole, and the interveners, representing some 400 taxpayers, being represented by Attorneys Searles and Steinhart.

On the outcome of the case will depend the monthly compensations of from 800 to 900 per diem employees of the various city departments, and affecting partly also about 1200 employees of the Municipal Railway, also paid on a per diem basis, and allowed extra compensation for various reasons based on the value and nature of their services.

In changing the compensation for per diem men the salary ordinance provided a monthly rate based upon the previous per diem rate as for one-twelfth part of a yearly amount equal to the per diem for 270 days, with the proviso that the weekly number of working days be five, and if less than five days' work be performed each week the amount payable be reduced by the amount equal to 1/254th part of the yearly maximum for each day not worked. In other words, the number of working days in the year to entitle a per diem man to the maximum yearly compensation would be 254, and not 270, thus allowing two weeks' vacation with pay for the per diem men placed on the monthly basis by the said salary ordinance, and giving them the same privilege as all other city employees in regard to vacation with pay.

It was claimed by the attorneys for the controller and the taxpayers that the one-twelfth monthly wage so fixed is in violation of the new charter, sections 71, 73, 150, and 151. Attorney Daley defended the ordinance on each point attacked, and the court took the matter under advisement, to render a decision at as early a date as possible.

The per diem system of pay of employees of the Municipal Railway is also being attacked by Superintendent Boeken before the Public Utilities Commission, and in all likelihood a test suit will also have to be brought to determine the various new points involved in that connection.

## WANT STARS TO SHARE WAGE CUTS

"If present financial conditions make wage reductions necessary, and it is vital to cut production costs, we are willing to accept a cut, but believe it should be made universal in the industry. That is, we don't think it is fair that we should take a cut of \$1 a day in order to raise the salary of a star \$2500 a week, as was done, we hear, in the case of a certain star who already was getting \$7500."

The above statement is credited to Lew Blix, an official of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, in a dispatch from Hollywood last week.

Blix and Abe Muir, executive for California and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, returned recently from a similar conference in New York.

## ROAD FUND DIVERSION

Opposition to a plan to divert about \$480,000 a year from the state highway fund to the state general fund, as proposed by Senate constitutional amendment No. 22, has been announced by the board of directors of the California State Automobile Association. A statement announcing the stand of the motorists' organization points out that this attitude is in accordance with a fixed policy of opposing any diversion of state highway funds to other purposes.

The amendment, if ratified by the voters, would affect the disposal of tax revenue from certain truck and bus line vehicles. Operators of these vehicles now pay the state a percentage of gross receipts in lieu of weight taxes and license fees. This revenue is apportioned one-half to state highway maintenance and the other half to the counties for road work. The proposed amendment provides that the state's share shall remain in the general fund to be used for general governmental purposes.

D. E. Watkins of the Automobile Association declared that this plan would deprive highways of the revenue without providing any means whereby such trucks and buses would contribute their share to the costs of highway maintenance.

## PENSION LAW BRIGHTENS OLD AGE

Progress in extending old age security benefits to the indigent aged of California is shown in the last monthly report of the Division of Old Age Security of the State Department of Social Welfare. The number of persons pensioned reached the total of 9596 by December 31, 1931, 415 applications having been approved and 138 pensions discontinued during December. The average pension is now \$23.10 per month. The state pays half of the pension costs, and its disbursements for December amounted to \$110,823. During the two years' operation of the law the state received 12,250 applications, of which it approved 11,039. Deaths, withdrawals and other causes reduced the number of recipients to the present figure.

"The duty (of the division) is not alone to relieve the economic conditions, but to protect the interests of these old people, and, where necessary, to provide more comfortable living plans," the statement of the division summarizing the work of the six months ending in December, 1931, has declared.

## STATE EMPLOYEES' WAGES CUT

A 10 per cent cut in the salaries of all Massachusetts State employees receiving \$2000 or more is allowed for in the 1932 budget submitted to the Legislature by Governor Ely.

## Fixes Responsibility for Recurrent Trade Slumps

The ratio between profits and wages and the concentration of income in the hands of the few cause business depressions such as the present, according to an editorial on the business page of the New York "Times."

"During the week a newspaper published the annual statement of a large tobacco manufacturing company showing earnings higher than in 1930," the "Times" said. "Immediately below there was printed a dispatch from an important tobacco-growing district which declared that the farmers had averaged only half of their usual income, due to low prices."

"The moral is too apparent to need mention. Extend such instances to the country as a whole and there would be little hope of anything but economic chaos. The ratio between profits, whether in dividends or exorbitant salaries, and wages is probably as responsible as anything else for our recurring business cycles. Purchasing power of the many becomes too small to keep alive the demand on which profits and dividends depend."

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Information received is to the effect that Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company is experiencing great difficulty in operating its printing department with strike breakers. The crew of non-descripts is composed of apprentice boys and incompetents. Members can assist in the fight against the wage-cutting tactics of Baker, Hamilton & Pacific by following the advice given in the advertisements which appear from time to time in this newspaper, which advise that members and their friends refrain from purchasing any of the products distributed through Baker, Hamilton & Pacific. Members will also recall that two of San Francisco's prominent bankers, brothers, dominate the policy of Baker, Hamilton & Pacific, and no business should be given to the banks controlled by these brothers.

In the United States at the present time there are 1923 daily newspapers. There are 384 morning newspapers and 1539 evening papers. The aggregate circulation of the morning publications is 14,342,790; evening, 24,418,397. The circulation of Sunday editions is 25,701,798. Of the 1923 dailies, 317 are owned by the various chain newspapers systems. Among the more prominent of the newspaper chains are the following: Copley chain, 19 papers; Fentress-Marsh, 11; Gannett, 16; Hearst, 26; Lee Syndicate, 11; Lindsay-Nunn, 14; Rider Brothers, 11; Scripps-Canfield, 12; Scripps-Howard, 25. The newspapers own or are interested in the operation of 114 radio broadcasting stations. Principal newspapers in the 23 chief cities of the United States during 1931 published 1,010,600,455 lines of advertising. The same papers in 1930 published 1,109,132,591 lines.

The Raliegh (N. C.) "Times" on January 23 announced that it would henceforth be produced under "open shop" conditions. John A. Park, publisher, in the announcement stated that, "A union card would in the future bar a workman from his shop." In view of Mr. Park's announcement above quoted one can but repeat the old query, "Whatta you mean, 'open shop'?"

Secretary Triplett of San Jose Union informed the writer by telephone that San Jose Union will this week vote on a temporary five-day proposition. It is understood the proposal will be for a period of four months, with the further stipulation that the union shall have the power, by a three-fourths vote at a union meeting, to extend the period from time to time.

On Monday, February 1, Oakland Typographical Union adopted an unemployment relief proposal which provides that members holding situations engage a substitute for three days per month or be subject to an 8 per cent assessment. The Oakland proposition, which was adopted by a close vote, carries with it the termination of the assessment at present being levied.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M. Jr.

Ray Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter spent last week-end in the snow-covered Sierras in the vicinity of Sonora, Tuolumne County. Tobogganing, skiing, skating and all forms of outdoor sports were enjoyed. Ray, as usual, did all the clowning for the edification of the natives around the Mother Lode country.

Mrs. G. E. Mitchell Jr. and a party of friends spent the week-end in the snows in the vicinity of Truckee, taking advantage of a special excursion put on by the Southern Pacific.

Tom Bookman dropped in last Thursday to tell us he is progressing satisfactorily and expects to resume work in the very near future.

Max Forke had all his fishing paraphernalia on display in the shop last Saturday. If fancy rods,

dazzling hooks and efficient looking baskets mean anything, the trout are in for an awful trimming this season.

Al Phillips, one of the most pleasant and gentlemanly beings, was a visitor last Thursday. Al was the priority man on the old "Bulletin" when it was taken over by the "Call" in 1929. We were glad to see Al and had a chat about old times that were pleasant and amusing.

The chapel is in receipt of a card from A. C. Hammond, publisher of the Willits "News," acknowledging a floral offering to the late William Hammond, father of Albert.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Abundance of rain this winter compared to deficiency of moisture during a like period of the preceding winter favors adherence to the theory that climatic variations affect health. Financial accounts of the San Francisco "News" Mutual Benefit Society bear this out to a remarkable degree. Sickness last year was widespread; in no one week did the list clear, and in numerous instances up to half a dozen a week drew benefits. Throughout the summer, a dry summer, all will recall, with a serious water shortage, our society poured out benefits in a golden stream. But coming of rain, lots of it, worked a miracle. Our sick list cleared, and for two months not a member has applied for relief.

On a Fresno paper some years back, Machinist Jack Caldwell recalls, slips marked F. A. T. disappeared regularly from the board without authorization from subs or the office. An indignation meeting of the chapel, called to probe the matter, adjourned good-humoredly. It developed that a janitor called Fat, principally because it made him mad, who thought F. A. T. meant him, retaliated by pulling the offending slips. The initials, it was explained to Fat, were not intended to ridicule him, but stood for Face After Time.

Errors will happen. John Dow remembers one "pulled" in a head on a New York paper that's worth a faint grin. This head, over a society wedding story, should have been "Married at Dawn," but something went haywire and it read "Murdered at Dawn."

Mike Sherman, who will get his card in March, has been away several weeks, sickness the cause. Unfortunately, too, Mike dropped membership in the chapel benefit society only a short time previously. He paid dues nearly five years without ever having a day's sickness, and then—

This matter of lost time on a newspaper a bunch discussed the other day, and agreed there's a lot of it. To clinch the argument one asserted tomorrow's issue could just as well be printed today were it not for the minor detail of having to wait for tomorrow's news to happen.

That rumpus over the Orient engaged one of the chapel's great minds. He'd like to get into the scrap, said Harry Crotty, but belonging to the light cavalry and with the government short of Shetland ponies, he feared there wasn't much of a chance to get called to the colors.

A long swim, over to the Orient, Bill Clement complained, and wanted to know if would-be commuters are expected to buy round-trip ferry tickets.

In proof he's a great play actor Barney O'Neill pointed out that at the age of 4 he played on the linoleum and at 24 he's learning to play on the line.

While laid up with a gimpy leg, which Ryder collected when he collided with an auto, his doctor would drop in occasionally. One morning the M. D. asked him how he rested. "Fair," replied Herb; "I went to bed between 11 and 12." "That's too many in one bed," said the sawbones.

Clashes between police and textile strikers at Enschede, Holland, resulted in the injury of several persons.

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Backed up by an overwhelming majority of the members of that militant local, the officers of Boston Mailers' Union are putting up a strong defense in court actions brought against them by certain members of the M. T. D. U. At present the Boston local has three cases pending in the equity courts, one of which has been appealed to a higher court. In two other cases in the lower court several members of the Boston local are charged with assault with "dangerous weapons." "The alleged assault cases," a militant member of the Boston local informs the writer, "are nothing more than frame-ups." The same lawyer who defended the then president of the M. T. D. U., Charles N. Smith, in court action with Boston Mailers' Union appears as counsel in each of these cases against the Boston local.

In the Detroit traveling card court case, in Boston, Charles N. Smith, ex-president of the M. T. D. U., was on the stand for some time. "Mr. Smith," the writer's informant states, "made a better witness for us than he did for his friends." Mr. Smith admitted under oath that no records were kept by McNichols, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., during 1926 and 1927. The famous \$100,000 defense fund collection and expenditure began in May, 1926, and ended in May, 1929. The alleged defense fund was \$1 per member per month, in addition to 25 cents per capita per member per month, for three years.

In the collection of this \$100,000 defense fund it was stipulated by the officers of the M. T. D. U. and the boosters for the defense fund that in order to save time and trouble it would also be displaying a fine spirit of loyalty to the ideals the promoters of the defense fund stated its officers and themselves stood for by paying, if convenient, the defense fund assessment of \$36 per member in a lump sum. So far as the writer has been able to ascertain, no member of the M. T. D. U. has admitted paying the \$36 defense fund assessment in one payment. Mailers' Union No. 18 saved its members a sum considerably over \$1000 by withdrawing from the M. T. D. U.

During the time that the \$100,000 defense fund assessment was levied the Seattle Mailers' Union paid in to that defense fund approximately \$2250. Now that the Seattle local is in need of financial aid for members locked out on the Seattle "Times" in their fight to unionize the "Times" mailing room, what financial assistance can the officers of the M. T. D. U. give them with but \$8.97 remaining in the \$100,000 defense fund besides borrowing money from locals and paying attorneys \$1000 retaining fees to continue court litigation against the I. T. U. and Boston Mailers' Union?

President James R. Martin of Boston Mailers' Union, as business agent for that local, and in spite of the business depression, has succeeded in securing considerable work for subs. "Jimmy" Martin has always proved himself to be a sincere and energetic worker in behalf of the working mailer, particularly the mailer on the sub line.

Watermen, lightermen, bargemen and tugmen of London went on strike January 4 in protest against new wage cuts.

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## GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Extension of the workmen's compensation law to cover all occupational diseases was advocated by Governor Roosevelt of New York in his annual message opening the 1932 legislature.

Deportations of aliens in 1931 set a new record, the total being approximately 20,000, according to information given out by the United States Department of Labor.

Police in Dunedin, New Zealand, fought a crowd of unemployed men and women who demanded food and attempted to attack one of the largest grocery stores in the city.

The number of unemployed in Texas appears to be stabilized at 300,000, without danger of further increase, according to R. B. Gragg, State Labor Commissioner.

Several hundred workmen were given employment on January 12 as two major industrial plants in Erie, Pa., resumed full-time production, following receipt of large contracts.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor inaugurated a broadcasting program on January 16 at Minneapolis to acquaint the people of the Northwest with the principles, ideals and problems of organized labor.

Opening its 156th session, the New Jersey Senate adopted a resolution asking Congress to call a constitutional convention for repeal of the 18th amendment and return of liquor control to the states.

School teachers, police, firemen and other city employees in five Massachusetts cities, Lowell, Lawrence, Chelsea, Revere and Chicopee, are unpaid or will not receive their wages next pay day, treasurers of the cities announced on January 12.

The value of farm land now is close to the price level that prevailed in 1913, taking the country as a whole, according to a special study of rural retail estate just concluded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Though there are only 500,000 unemployed reported in Spain, Indalecio Prieto, minister of public works, urged recently that the government, press, financiers and workers' organizations should act with decisiveness and self-sacrifice in meeting the situation.

Senator Wagner of New York has reintroduced his bill to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for co-operation with the states in the promotion of such a system. The bill was passed by the last Congress, but vetoed by President Hoover.

A movement will be immediately inaugurated by the national officers of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers to mobilize the energies of the rank and file of the union throughout the country in an effort to secure enactment of the federal anti-injunction bill in the present session of Congress, says a news item from Philadelphia.

The executive of the Norwegian Union of Land and Timber Workers decided at its last meeting to break off all relations with the Russian Land and Timber Workers' Union, because the latter is constantly trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the Norwegian union and to incite the members against the responsible authorities of the union. This puts an end to the last of the reciprocity agreements concluded between Norwegian and Russian trade unions.

Charging that Mayor James L. Key has disregarded the rights and interests of the masses of the people and that he is attempting to lower the standard of living for the workers by advocating

wage reductions, the Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Labor is demanding the mayor's recall. The central body, by unanimous vote, favored the ousting of Mayor Key and instructed its executive committee to begin a campaign to secure the necessary 5000 names of registered voters on a recall petition.

Arraigning this country's "neglect of its indigent aged" as a "national disgrace," the American Association for Old Age Security, with headquarters in New York City, demands the extension of old age pensions in all states in the leading article in the January issue of its monthly, the "Old Age Security Herald." The "Old Age Security Herald" cited the success of the pension law in New York state, where high state officials are quoted as praising the effects of the legislation, which has resulted in assistance to nearly 50,000 aged men and women in need.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION BLAMED

Responsibility for good or poor textbooks in California's elementary schools rests directly upon the State Board of Education and the Curriculum Commission.

This fact is pointed out by Samuel Leask of Santa Cruz, who addressed the Monterey Peninsula Women's Voting Clubs recently. He was a member of Governor Young's commission of nine laymen that delved into public school matters and filed a comprehensive report with the last Legislature, recommending changes.

The Santa Cruz "News" quotes Mr. Leask at length on the subject, which aroused considerable comment recently following an award to an Eastern publishing house of a textbook contract by the State Board of Education, which California officials have refused to recognize.

As Mr. Leask declared, if there is a tendency to make poor adoptions or to hang on to old plates, the responsibility rests with the State Board of Education.

If money is lacking to make necessary changes, the responsibility rests with the Legislature or the State Board of Education in failing to bring to the Legislature the fact that additional appropriations are called for.

It must be obvious that the State Printing Department cannot be at fault for imperfect textbooks. It merely prints them, at a greatly reduced cost over charges of Eastern publishers. And it is begging the question to assert that plates cannot be secured for the best books. A cursory examination of elementary texts in existence makes this apparent.—Byron "Times."

## TO EXTEND QUOTA TO MEXICO

The Senate Immigration Committee has reported favorably the bill extending the quota restriction of immigration to Mexico. It is estimated that this would reduce Mexican immigration to 2500 annually. Senator Harris, the author of the bill, said the administration of the present law had cut down Mexican immigration to about 2500, but he proposed that this be made compulsory by law.

State Council of Carpenters  
Will Meet in San Diego

The California State Council of Carpenters' fifth annual convention will be held in the City of San Diego beginning Saturday morning, February 20. The convention will be in session Saturday and Sunday, and may be continued over Monday if the delegates feel that the circumstances warrant so doing. The problem of getting the best possible results from the prevailing wage laws; fortifying against wage reduction propaganda; shorter work day and work week; promotion of local building and other projects calculated to stimulate building, will be a few of the many important matters to come before the convention.

## BANKERS AND WAGE CUTS

Wage and salary cuts carry the most serious threat to the economic stability of the country that has arisen as a result of the depression, says an International Labor News Service writer. They are as serious in their effects as the failure of banks, stagnation in the commodity markets, and the unemployment of large numbers of people.

The slashes are inspired primarily in banking circles, although Congress in attempting to cut governmental salaries, is providing the excuse and setting the pace. Industrial leaders feel that they cannot expect future financial assistance in the form of loans if they fail to slash salaries and wages now. Security holders are insistent in their demands that salaries and wages be cut.

Bankers are deflationists by nature. Their trade trains them in that direction. They are the counterbalance to conditions that tend to inflation. Profits for banks exist essentially in thoroughly deflated economic conditions that make money relatively tight and interest rates substantial. As merchants of credit, the turn-over for banks is largest when the demand is greatest. By the deflation of credit the lines of prospective borrowers are lengthened.

But deflation of credit in every instance tends to slow down the wheels of industry, retard the velocity of movement of trade dollars, and increase the need and demand for bankers' credit.

If it decreases the level of prices it likewise slows down the business machine in every community. There is a vast difference and very little relation between deflating credit and deflating the nation's currency. Deflation of credit promotes unemployment and encourages wage cutting, which in turn reduces buying power and the consumption of goods.

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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of January 29

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Office Employees, Frank C. Miller, William A. Granfield, William T. Bonsor; Retail Drivers, W. R. Otto, J. Lynch, G. Gratham; Ice Drivers, J. C. Hazlett, R. H. Jones; Auto Mechanics, Charles Balestrase, G. C. Castleman, George D. Doherty, L. E. Eckhardt. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Mrs. Frank Machado, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy in the death of her mother, Mrs. R. Cornelius. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor relative to the bi-centennial birthday of George Washington. From the Golden Gate Bridge Association, acknowledging receipt of credentials for Brothers Stanton and Johnson to represent this Council. From Congressman Welch, informing Council that he is forwarding under separate cover a portrait of George Washington. From Civil Service Commission, scope of examinations to be held February 8 for chauffeurs and truck drivers. From Label Trades Department, requesting members of organized labor to spend union-earned money for union-labeled goods.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Cracker Bakers, inclosing its new agreement for the approval of the Council.

Referred to Secretary—From Retail Shoe Clerks, requesting the assistance of this Council in having its agreement signed by C. H. Baker, 885 Market street.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Baker-Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Drednaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

**Requests Complied With**—From Laundry Workers' Union, inclosing 100 tickets for a raffle on a five-passenger Durant machine, for the benefit of their unemployed.

Telegram from Andrew Furuseth requesting Council to communicate with United States Senators urging the passage of the King bill. Concurred in.

Communication from Stone Cutters' Association inclosing copy of resolutions requesting Council to communicate with our Representatives in Congress urging the use of California stone in all federal construction in our state. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of application of Grocery Clerks' Union to substitute the name of the Safeway Stores for the Mutual Stores on the Council's "We Don't Patronize List." In the absence of Mr. Skaggs, the manager, the matter was laid over and referred to the secretary for the purpose of arranging a conference. The communication from the Associated Assistant Directors and Script Clerks of Hollywood, relating to location work, was referred to the secretary to render such assistance in this regard as may be given when occasion arises.

Your committee decided that unions having firms on the "We Don't Patronize List" come before the committee next Monday night and present evidence to them why these firms should be continued on said list. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Tailors No. 80—Employers are demanding a 10 per cent reduction in wages; demand the union label when having suits made. Postal Clerks—Substitute clerks getting very little work; subsidy responsible for deficit in the Post Office Department.

President Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen addressed the Council and informed it that all differences with locals in California had been settled.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Your committee met last Wednesday evening to consider the feasibility of arranging for a local demonstration in favor of pending legislation in Congress to amend the Volstead act so as to permit the manufacture, sale and transportation of beer of 2.75 per centum alcoholic content by weight. Your committee recommends that the Council increase the present committee from five to ten members, and authorize the committee to proceed and make the necessary arrangements. Report concurred in.

Delegate Ernst reported the meeting of the Transportation League, held in Knights of Columbus Hall, the purpose of which is to organize a permanent committee favoring public ownership of utilities.

**New Business**—Moved that Council communicate with representatives from California requesting them to urge the passage of House report No. 1 relative to paying compensation certificates to veterans. Motion carried.

Moved that the Council go on record as opposed to any increase on first-class postage; motion carried.

### Election of Officers:

President—D. P. Haggerty.  
Vice-President—S. T. Dixon.  
Secretary-Treasurer—John A. O'Connell.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Patrick O'Brien.

## Pacific Coast Labor Bureau—San Francisco

Announces the Removal of Its Offices to ROOM C, FERRY BUILDING  
Economic and Statistical Research and Auditing for Labor Unions  
Director: H. P. MELNIKOW, Economist and Statistician  
Telephone: SUTter 6336  
H. E. STRONG, Public Accountant

**Trustees**—Charles Child, William A. Granfield, James E. Hopkins.

**Executive Committee**—Joseph Blanchard, James Coulsting, John Daly, Pierre Flaherty, Larry Heally, Theodore Johnson, George Kidwell, George Knell, John Metcalf, Laura Molleda, Lea Phillips, Patrick O'Brien, William Stanton.

**Organizing Committee**—Anthony Brenner, George Cullen, W. G. Desepte, B. E. Hayland, Theodore Johnson, Fred E. Moore, Lea Phillips, J. J. Sutton, M. G. Harris.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—E. G. Buehrer, Henry Heidelberg, James E. Hopkins, Theodore Johnson, George Kidwell, Paul Scharrenberg, Edward Vandeleur.

**Labor Clarion Directors**—A. Brenner, James Coulsting, M. E. Decker, George S. Hollis, John A. O'Connell.

**Directors of Labor Council Hall Association**—William A. Granfield, M. E. Decker, Anthony Brenner.

The chair declared the above mentioned officers elected for the ensuing term.

**Receipts**, \$508.60; **expenses**, \$237.74.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Sec.-Treas.

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## HARMONY IS RESTORED

A visitor at last Friday's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council was Patrick Gorman, president of the International Butchers' Union. In a few well chosen remarks he made known to the Council that the controversy between his organization and the Western Federation of Butchers, composed of unions of the craft throughout California, had been amicably adjusted. President Gorman expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the fifteen months of negotiations, and paid a high tribute to the committee of the Labor Council which had lent assistance in bringing the disputants together. He was especially commendatory of the good work of Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council, who by his refusal to sanction or encourage hasty and ill-advised action had left the way open for the ultimate settlement of differences.

President Gorman stated that all the butchers' unions which had been affected by the withdrawal from the International, which now comprised some 1800 members, would be eligible to reinstatement in the International and in the various central bodies. His remarks were received with great satisfaction by the delegates.

At a social gathering under the auspices of Vallejo Local No. 11, Western Federation of Butchers, held on January 23, M. S. Maxwell, president of the Western Federation of Butchers, made the announcement that the Western Federation of Butchers will be affiliated with the International Amalgamated Meat Cutters after February 1.

"For fifteen months," said Mr. Maxwell, "the members of the Western Federation of Butchers have been making a campaign for what they considered a just cause, and because of the loyalty of the men of California, who had banded together to make this fight for justice, they have finally come to an understanding with the International, and peace again has been restored. As a result the members in California again will be a part of the International, the central labor councils, and of the great parent body, the American Federation of Labor."

He thanked the members sincerely for their loyalty to him during the trying fifteen months.

## BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

A series of resolutions bearing on the violation of the five-day week understanding by builders and the building of the new jail within the City and County of San Francisco were adopted by the Building Trades Council at its meeting on Jan. 28.

The resolutions recite that a general understanding was agreed to by builders, contractors, the Building Trades Council and others interested by which no work should be performed on Saturdays, the idea being that by observing the five-day week more men would be employed, relieving the unemployment situation. Notwithstanding this, a class of employers known as home builders are employing men on a six-day basis. The attention of architects and others is called to the matter and they are urged to use their good offices in having the practice discontinued.

The resolutions also urge the Board of Supervisors to select a site in the City and County of San Francisco and have a jail erected thereon.

The Council voted unanimously to request the State Building Trades Council not to call a convention this year because of the low financial state of many of the unions.

A. J. Mooney spoke against the attempts of employers to establish two five-hour shifts on construction jobs, as it will tend to establish the ten-hour day.

At the next meeting of the Council a silver engrossed honorary membership card will be presented to Hon. P. W. Meherin.

## "Gentlemen's Agreement" And Japanese Immigration

V. S. McClatchy, of the California Joint Immigration Committee, before the Richmond Rotary Club on January 29, gave an interesting history of the origin and growth of the demand for immigration quota for Japan. It appears therefrom that in 1914 Sidney Gulick, a professor in the Doshisha University of Japan, came to this country and persuaded the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America that its plans for evangelization in Japan would be materially benefited if through its efforts the Japanese were accorded citizenship rights and entrance as immigrants. Shailer Matthews, president of the council, went to Japan with Gulick and made public promise of what would be done. Bills were introduced in Congress during the next few years for the purpose and propaganda spread.

In 1920 it developed that the "gentlemen's agreement" in its operation, instead of preventing increase of Japanese population in continental United States, as guaranteed by its sponsor, President Roosevelt, had trebled that population, while immigration from China and India had been effectually stopped by acts of Congress. In consequence the national organizations of the American Legion, American Federation of Labor and National Grange, and the California state bodies of those organizations, together with the Native Sons of the Golden West, demanded abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement" and enactment of a law excluding without discrimination all those ineligible for American citizenship. In that category one-half of the world's population is included, Japanese constituting only 7 per cent of that half. It was claimed this plan offered the only practical solution of the problem and a safeguard against possible Asiatic invasion under any conditions in the future.

In 1924 Congress devoted three months to consideration of the matter, five plans being considered to take the place of the "gentlemen's agreement." The Federal Council appeared in support of the quota, but this plan, together with three others, was rejected, and exclusion of all ineligible adopted as a national principle.

The Federal Council promised Japan it would have the law repealed and induce the California Church Federation and the California Federation of Women's Clubs to declare therefor, but they subsequently ceased activities on learning the facts. The Council has since worked for adoption of a quota law.

Various chambers of commerce on the Coast, through their directors, have also declared for quota on the theory that trade with Japan will be benefited thereby. The speaker offered data indicating that both churchmen and chambers of commerce were mistaken as to the advantages that might accrue to their respective interests from grant of quota, and suggested that in any event the permanent welfare of the nation should have first consideration.

## AN ECHO OF THE PAST

A Santa Barbara dispatch in an unfair Los Angeles daily paper last Friday contained the following in reference to the recent wage settlement in that city, affecting the building trades unions:

"An aftermath of the recent wage compromise effected between the Employing Contractors' Association and the Building Trades Council of Santa Barbara has flared up with the filing of a demand by the contractors with the city council, which acted as mediator in the wage controversy, urging prompt revision of union working rules and regulations. The revision of fourteen working rules by the unions was made a part of the settlement of the wage dispute, and were drafted by the Employing Contractors' Association."—Los Angeles "Citizen."

## REJECT CUT IN WAGES

Fifteen hundred members of Teamsters' Union No. 85, assembled in Dreamland Rink last Sunday, gave a unanimous refusal to a demand on the part of their employers for a 10 per cent reduction in wages, but authorized the executive committee to continue negotiations with the employers' organization.

The contract between the employers and the union expired February 1 and the committee of the union, headed by Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Union of Teamsters, has been meeting with the employers in an attempt to arrive at a new agreement.

According to Vice-President Casey, as reported in the daily press, there will be no walkout on the part of the men nor a lockout by the employers.

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welcomes contributions from officers and members of local unions relative to matters of interest to the labor movement or to their craft. Let your fellow union men know what you are doing, invite their assistance and keep in touch with the labor movement generally through the Labor Clarion. If your union does not subscribe to the official paper for its membership, bring the subject up for discussion and find out why. Patronize the advertisers in YOUR newspaper.

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## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alblon.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.

Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—

Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.

Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7, Labor Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 863 Third.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15889—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.